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# Rabbit Anti-CRX1 antibody

SL3798R

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| **Product Name:** | CRX1 |
| **Chinese Name:** | CRX抗体 |
| **Alias:** | Crx; Crx-1; Crx 1; CRD; LCA7; CRX_HUMAN. |
| 文献引用 PubMed : | **Specific References(1)**\|SL3798R has been referenced in 1 publications.<br>**[IF=2.81]**Machalińska, Anna, et al. "Neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic activity of lineage-negative bone marrow cells after intravitreal injection in a mouse model of acute retinal injury."**IHC-P;Mouse**.<br>PubMed:25810725 |
| **Organism Species:** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality:** | Polyclonal |
| **React Species:** | Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit, |
| **Applications:** | ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair）<br>not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| **Molecular weight:** | 32kDa |
| **Cellular localization:** | The nucleus |
| **Form:** | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| **Concentration:** | 1mg/ml |
| **immunogen:** | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRX:51-150/299 |
| **Lsotype:** | IgG |
| **Purification:** | affinity purified by Protein A |
| **Storage Buffer:** | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| **Storage:** | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |

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| **PubMed:** | PubMed |
| **Product Detail:** | The protein encoded by this gene is a photoreceptor-specific transcription factor which plays a role in the differentiation of photoreceptor cells. This homeodomain protein is necessary for the maintenance of normal cone and rod function. Mutations in this gene are associated with photoreceptor degeneration, Leber congenital amaurosis type III and the autosomal dominant cone-rod dystrophy 2. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of some variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].<br><br>**Function:**<br>Binds and transactivates the sequence 5'-TAATC[CA]-3' which is found upstream of several photoreceptor-specific genes, including the opsin genes. Acts synergistically with other transcription factors, e.g. NRL and RX, to regulate photoreceptor cell-specific gene transcription. Essential for the maintenance of mammalian photoreceptors.<br><br>**Subunit:**<br>Interacts with SCA7. Interacts with RAX2. Interacts (via the homeobox) with NRL (via the leucine-zipper domain). Interacts with PDC.<br><br>**Subcellular Location:**<br>Nucleus.<br><br>**Tissue Specificity:**<br>Retina.<br><br>**DISEASE:**<br>Defects in CRX are the cause of Leber congenital amaurosis type 7 (LCA7) [MIM:613829]. LCA designates a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of childhood retinal degenerations, generally inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Affected infants have little or no retinal photoreceptor function as tested by electroretinography. LCA represents the most common genetic cause of congenital visual impairment in infants and children. [DISEASE] Defects in CRX are the cause of cone-rod dystrophy type 2 (CORD2) [MIM:120970]; also known as cone-rod retinal dystrophy 2 (CRD2). CORDs are inherited retinal dystrophies belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. CORDs are characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination, predominantly in the macular region, and initial loss of cone photoreceptors followed by rod degeneration. This leads to decreased visual acuity and sensitivity in the central visual field, followed by loss of peripheral vision. Severe loss of vision occurs earlier than in retinitis pigmentosa.<br>Defects in CRX are a cause of retinitis pigmentosa (RP) [MIM:268000]. RP leads to degeneration of retinal photoreceptor cells. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.<br><br>**Similarity:**<br>Belongs to the paired homeobox family. Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain. |

**SWISS:**
O43186

**Gene ID:**
1406

**Database links:**

Entrez Gene: 1406Human

Entrez Gene: 12951Mouse

Entrez Gene: 60446Rat

Omim: 602225Human

SwissProt: Q9XSK0Cow

SwissProt: Q8SQ03 Dog

SwissProt: O43186Human

SwissProt: O54751Mouse

Unigene: 617342Human

Unigene: 633434Human

Unigene: 639114Human

Unigene: 441911Mouse

Unigene: 44287Rat

**Important Note:**
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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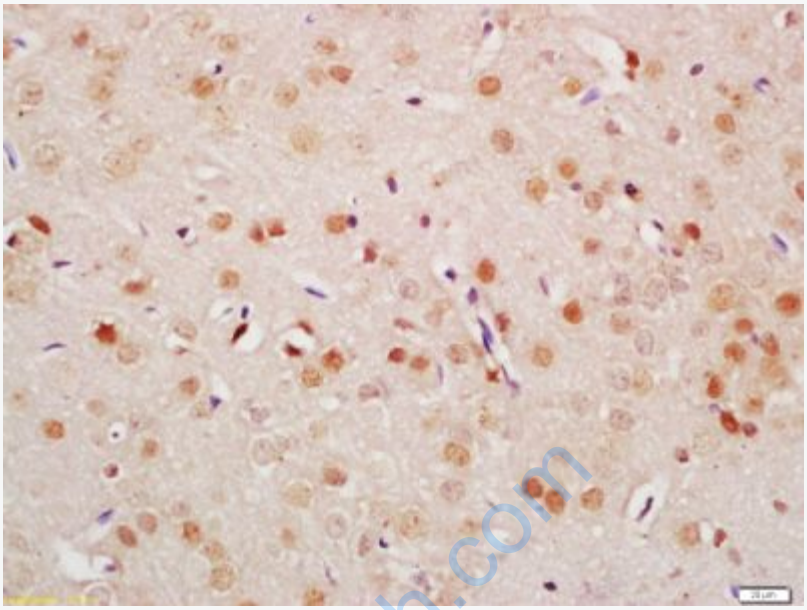
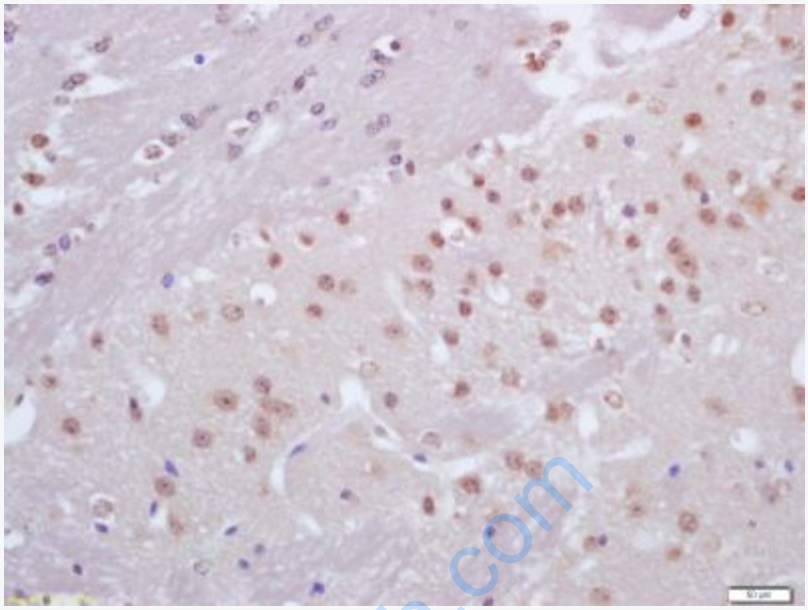
| **Picture:** |  <br>Tissue/cell: mouse brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;<br>Incubation: Anti-CRX1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL3798R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining |



Protein: rat lung lysates, 30ug;

Primary: Anti-SCD1(SL3798R) at 1:200;

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(SL3798R) at 1: 3000;

ECL excitated the fluorescence;

Predicted band size : 41kD

Observed band size : 55kD